

# Agricultural Department.

## Sowing Fall Oats.

W. L. Williamson in Southern Cultivator.

Oats sown in October will yield double the amount of those sown in the spring. It is now practically as safe to sow fall oats as it is to sow wheat, provided they are sown in open furrows. They will yield two or more times as much as wheat and as the price is usually higher in proportion than the price of wheat it often pays to put a portion of the small grain crop in oats.

The general preparation of land intended for oats may be pretty much the same as for wheat, but oats are not so particular about a drained soil as wheat. It is necessary, however, to work the surface well. Indeed it pays to be thorough in preparing the seed bed for any crop. The particles of soil should be reduced to dust or as near this condition as practicable, no matter what crop is being planted. This liberates plant food and retains moisture which enables the young plants to get a vigorous start. A good start is as necessary in growing a plant as to grow a pig.

The open furrow method, as most readers know, is to plow the seed oats in an open furrow without covering except that given by the wheel of the planter passing over the seed to some extent but leaves the furrow open. This open furrow protects the oats from winter killing in two ways First, by protection of the sides of the furrow. The oats are, to some extent, housed in by these furrows and are kept somewhat warmer than if planted in more exposed positions. The oats are also protected and saved very often because they are not covered very deep and therefore not deep-rooted. When the plants are heaved up by freezes the entire plant rises together and being in the bottom of the furrow all settle back together when the frost misses, and so is not left on the surface to dry out and die as is the case when flat planting is done.

The open planting furrow should be made with a narrow shovel or a wide bull-tongue plow about sixteen inches apart, and when planting is done the furrow should be three to four inches deep.

A splendid plan for sowing oats is to go into a cotton field that has been well cultivated and plant the oats right along the cotton middles, about three rows of oats to each cotton middle. Have picking done immediately preceding the oats planter. By this plan oats may be sown the latter part of September or first of October. Let the cotton stalks stand until spring. They will serve as an additional protection to the oats. When danger of winter killing is past go over the stalks with a stalk cutter which will put them entirely out of the way and at the same time give the oats a fair cultivation.

Oats should be well fertilized. Not less than 300 pounds high-grade fertilizer to the acre. Often much more will be profitable.

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There are two good oats planters with fertilizer attachments made, and possibly there are others. The Gault and the Cole are both excellent machines and are reasonable in prices.

One draw back to this method of planting oats is the time required to do the work with a single drill machine. Some day, may be, there will be a two-horse machine for this work, planting four or five rows at one time, but until that time comes, it will pay to use the one horse machine even if it is slow work.

Sow two bushels of rust proof oats per acre. The so-called Apple oat is a selected red rust proof oat and is very good but not much better than the ordinary red rust proof.

## Why Cotton Stands The Drouth Better on Hard Land in The Yards.

Southern Cultivator.

I notice that the people ask you all kinds of questions pertaining to the farm and that you always answer promptly. I have been a reader and subscriber of your paper for several years, so I thought I would ask you a question, and I hope to get an answer through the Southern Cultivator. I am an overseer of a large number of farms which are planted principally in cotton every year. I have noticed the growth and development of the cotton plant very closely ever since I have been old enough to notice anything. Now what I want to ask you about is this:

It has been very hot and dry here for the last month. The cotton will not make more than one-half of an average crop, all being caused by the hot, dry weather of the last few weeks. I notice a few stalks of cotton that came up in the yards at some of the tenant houses on the farms I oversee, where there is seemingly no soil at all and where the ground is just as hard as it is possible for it to be.

Now these few stalks have stood the dry, hot weather all right, and are blooming and putting on new squares just as though it had been cultivated and had plenty of rain. Please tell why this is and oblige.

W. H. M.

Waverly, Ala

Comment by the Editor.

We are not upon the ground and can not investigate the conditions as we would like to. Now these are the facts and laws that govern the growth of plants. First, they must have moisture, and then food. Any conditions that give a steady supply of these two necessities favor the growth and fruiting of cotton. Any that check or stop them injure the growth just to that amount. Now good cultivation we all know assists the preservation of the moisture and the rendering available of plant food. When the seasons are plentiful and the moisture available the cotton makes a growth and puts on fruit in proportion to this

supply of moisture; and food if any cause stops this supply the growth is checked and if checked suddenly the plant throws off some of the fruit already taken on. The plans simply says, "I am not getting my accustomed supply of food and must adjust myself to changed conditions." Now to the instance at hand. The stalks in the yard may have had water or moisture from the wells, wash places or eaves of the house that went under the surface but still reached the roots. With them no roots were broken. At time of drouth we do not think they had half the fruit upon them of the cultivated stalks, hence did not have so much to sustain. The mere green foliage does not make cotton bolls or fruit. If you plowed your cotton shallow and kept a dry mulch—not breaking any of the roots, yet breaking the capillary tubes that cause evaporation to take place, then your cultivated area would have doubled and trebled any similar area left like a yard. The cotton in the yard likely had plenty of distance; this would make quite a difference in the moisture supply. The number of stalks in your cotton rows, all demanding moisture and food, make a great drain upon the soil in times of protracted drouth. It is well to inquire into these matters. This is the way to ascertain the truth, which should be our main object in life, but no one instance overcomes a law, and if we consider the matters aright we will learn that there is a cause for the seeming contradiction to the established rules. In clay soils often the top becomes so hard as to render evaporation from below almost impossible. Out in Texas the fine clay will crack upon the surface, yet moisture will be found a few inches below. This may have been the case with you. There are various things that may have accounted for your green stalks in the yard, but if you were to undertake to grow a crop of cotton under similar conditions, you would make a signal failure. You would not grow one-half a crop.

## A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that will give quicker relief or a more permanent cure than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has a record of over forty years of cures. It is the most potent purifying, tonic and strengthening medicine known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle wrapper and attested under oath as correct.

Every ingredient entering into "Favorite Prescription" has the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the latter are not lacking, having been contributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy or known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

# NEW GOODS OLD PRICES.

We were fortunate in placing our orders for Fall Goods early. The result is we are able to sell you almost anything in the Dry Goods and Shoe line at practically no advance.

Our stock of merchandise is new and complete. We quote you some prices on a few items to verify our statement.  
5000 yds Outing at 5 7 1-2 and 10 cts per yard.  
1500 yds Heavy Weight Sheetting 6 cts per yard.  
1500 yds 3 yard Sheetting 7 1-2 cts the yard.  
25 pcs Jeans Pants cloth at less than mill prices, 12 1-2 to 33 1-3 cts the yard.

We picked up a Job in Ladies' Long Coats from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each, worth 50 per cent more money. Don't miss these.

We have the best line of Clothing we ever carried, from \$3.50 to \$18.00 the suit.

When you go to make your Shoe purchases for the family see our line. We have got the goods and we guarantee the prices.

Ladies Fine Shoes from 75cts on to the best made. Same close price holds good on Mens', Boys' and childrens'.

It will pay you to get our prices, if we don't sell you some one will lose money.

Yours for close prices,

## Funderburk Company

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.

Certain relief and usually complete recovery will result from the following treatment:

Hope, rest, fresh air, and—*Scott's Emulsion.*

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.



## COME THIS WAY

And get you a nice meal at a reasonable price. Nice clean meals, good attention and the best of order. I invite all the Ladies to come in and take meals. I will assure you good order. Nice meals sent out in town to order. Just call up No. 10 and you'll soon be eating. Come one and all to the Star Cafe. Bennett's block. Phone No. 10.

C. M. Shelton,  
Proprietor

## Tax Notice.

Taxes will be due and payable without penalty from Oct. 15 to Dec. 31—1907.

The tax levy for State purposes is 4 1-2 mills, for ordinary County 5 mills, for interest on Chester and Cheraw Ry Bonds 1 mill and one half (1-2) mill, for sinking fund for said Bonds for School purposes 3 mills, making a total of 14 mills on all taxable property of the County.

For payment of interest on Township Bonds, (C. C. A. C. Ry.) Pleasant Hill, 2 1/2 mills, for Cane Creek, 2 1/2 mills, for Gills Creek, 2 1/2 mills. In School districts, No's 12-17-23-27-39-49 there is a special levy of 4 mills and No's 14 and 38 5 mills, in No's 2 and 24 3 mills, and No's 5, J & R, 32 and 46 is 2 mills, and in No. 40, 7 mills.

There is also a tax of \$1 on each male citizen between the ages of 21 and 60 years old, except those who are exempted by law.

During the month of Jan., 1908, a penalty of 1% will be charged on all unpaid taxes and during February an additional 1% will be charged on all unpaid taxes and from March 1st to 15 an additional 5% will be charged on all unpaid taxes. W. H. Millen  
County Treasurer.

## Real Estate for Sale.

To any one desiring to buy real estate: Town property, one building consisting of three store rooms, one room occupied by Mackey & Cauthen, one by Dr. J. A. Rutledge, and one by Heath Springs S. C.; upper story contains five rooms and one hall.

242 1/2 Acres of land 1/4 miles from Heath Springs S. C., known as H. H. Horton place.

225 acres five miles from Heath Springs near colored camp ground.

See M. Y. Cauthen,  
Heath Springs, S. C.

## Are you out of a Job?

If you are, and can furnish good references, and want to make more money than you can make otherwise without capital, then write to the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Spartanburg, S. C., for an Agency. We have thirty-five good agents in the State making big money for themselves. WHY NOT YOU?

Do you take The News?

## Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease. In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient I successfully treated many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, I humbly submit to you a cure of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's  
Rheumatic Remedy  
J. F. MACKAY & CO.